

### ROOT FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

#### GROWING BELIEF THAT HE WILL BE INDUCED TO ACCEPT.

The President has invited Mr. Root to accompany him to Cleveland to attend the Hay funeral, and will ask him to represent the State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In a Washington despatch printed in THE SUN yesterday it was said that President Roosevelt would rather have Elihu Root as his Secretary of State than any other man, but that it was believed here that Mr. Root would not consent to enter public life at this time. Since then the suspicion has been growing in quarters close to the President that Mr. Root is likely to make an effort to induce Mr. Root to become a member of his official family again, and despite Mr. Root's understood unwillingness to resume official duties, there is a more hopeful feeling in Washington that he will be induced to accept.

A telegram sent by the President to the Acting Secretary of State in which Mr. Root's name was mentioned in connection with the great significance in connection with the selection of Mr. Hay's successor, Mr. Roosevelt told Acting Secretary Peirce, seemingly in explanation of his expression of the wish that Mr. Peirce remain in Washington to run the State Department, that he had asked Mr. Root to accompany him to Cleveland to attend the Hay funeral, and if Mr. Root was able to go, Mr. Root would ask him to represent the State Department.

To ask a man having no connection with the State Department, and who is not even now in public office to occupy the premier place of official honor next the President at the funeral of a member of the Cabinet is about the highest personal compliment that the President could pay to any American citizen, but Mr. Root's action indicates additional significance from the fact of Mr. Root's prominence in connection with filling the vacant Cabinet position. Mr. Roosevelt, it is argued, would hardly have singled out Mr. Root without having some purpose in view.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Hay it became an open secret here that the President had expressed more than one occasion his belief that Mr. Root would make an ideal Secretary of State. Not that Mr. Roosevelt had ever even indicated that he was preparing for the emergency that has arisen on account of Mr. Hay's death. On the contrary, he had consistently held to the opinion that Mr. Hay would recover sufficiently to resume his official duties and, as is well known to everybody close to the President, he regarded Mr. Hay's abilities too highly to think of letting him retire while he was able to conduct the affairs of the State Department.

But the President, according to some of those who are close to him and whose reliability is unquestionable, has said that if a vacancy should occur in the State Department he would rather have Elihu Root fill it than any other man in the country. It is evident, therefore, that the President's action in asking Mr. Root to go with him to Mr. Hay's funeral as the representative of the State Department has a very deep significance, and the belief is growing here that if Mr. Root consents to go, the tender of the Cabinet vacancy will be made to him by Mr. Roosevelt on the journey homeward from Cleveland after the funeral.

Mr. Root's withdrawal from the Cabinet of Mr. Roosevelt, in which, as under Mr. McKinley, he made an enviable record as Secretary of War, was based on sound business exigencies personal to Mr. Root, and not upon differences with the President which could not be reconciled. In entering Mr. McKinley's Cabinet Mr. Root made great sacrifices, and he emphasized these when he consented to retain the war portfolio under Mr. Roosevelt.

In view of the circumstances of his withdrawal it was believed by his former official associates that he would not resume public office in any subordinate capacity. But there is good reason to believe that Mr. Root was particularly attracted to the duties of Secretary of State in his brief experience as the diplomatic adviser of President McKinley in the summer of 1900. The Boxer war was then in progress, the foreign legations at Peking were being besieged by mobs composed of Chinese troops and religious fanatics and an international military expedition was fighting its way to the Chinese capital.

Mr. Hay was not very well at that time and was obliged to go to his summer home in New Hampshire. Mr. McKinley then placed the control of the diplomatic affairs of that critical period in the hands of Mr. Root, who in addition conducted from Washington the American end of the campaign against Peking. Mr. Root liked his diplomatic duties exceedingly, and the knowledge of this leads to a hopeful feeling that he may be induced to accept the leadership of the Cabinet, the only public place, by the way, that he would for a moment consider.

From present appearances in Washington, not forgetting that the affairs of the Government are being directed from Oyster Bay, Mr. Root is the President's first choice for Secretary of State, with Mr. Taft as close second. But the Hon. Joseph H. Choate should not be forgotten. It is worthy of note that had the existing vacancy in the State Department occurred some months ago and Mr. Root had declined to fill it, Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut would probably have received the offer of the place. Senator Platt died in April.

### A CENTENARIAN'S MAXIMS.

Joshua Zeitlin, born in Poland, Celebrates His 100th Birthday.

Joshua Zeitlin, who was born in Lodz, Poland, on July 3, 1805, and who came to this country eighteen years ago with a comfortable fortune and has since been living with his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Krinsky, at 136 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated his 100th birthday yesterday. He is perhaps the liveliest centenarian of whom the United States boasts, apparently enjoying life as much as if he were not half his age. He smokes several strong cigars and a box of Russian cigarettes every day, and drinks both beer and whisky in liberal quantities. These are some of his maxims as interpreted by his daughter.

Never have a doctor and don't go into a drug store.

Don't worry.

Never be in a hurry.

Use a very little meat, especially early in the day.

When you reach the age of 90 do as you please.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Advt.

### WOMEN INSPECTORS UNIFORMS.

Brass Buttons and Blue Jackets, Skirts, Etc., for Barge Office Corps.

The four women assistants of the Barge Office Immigration inspectors bloomed out in new uniforms on Sunday. Four brass buttons glitter on their dark blue serge jackets of eon out. There are no stripes down the sides of the skirts, which are of the same color. The regulations also prescribe white shirt waists. Commissioner Watchorn ordered vivand military hats, but the young women, who are all good looking enough to have feelings on the subject, rebelled, and dark fedoras replaced them. On the left side of every jacket glitters the metal badge of the department.

The prevailing opinion in the Barge Office is that the object of the uniforms is to give the women inspectors an appearance of stern authority which they were almost too comely to assume naturally. This is borne out by the Commissioner's expression of hope that the women will become reconciled to the vizzed caps before the winter uniforms are ordered.

At one time the women inspectors were required to board vessels down the bay, and the process of going over a ship's side in a gale of wind involved considerable harassment for the women and tended to distract the attention of the inspectors from their duties. At present the women are not required to board vessels down the bay, but they have a rather strenuous time of it, and the boarding may be resumed at any time—hence bloomers as a part of the uniforms.

### LEO WORRIES HIS NEIGHBORS.

Talks of Letting His House in Flats to Negroes.

John P. Leo, an architect, who owns a house at 14th street and St. Nicholas avenue, is worrying his neighbors by threatening to transform his property into a tenement house for negroes because some of the residents have refused to aid him in urging the local board of improvements to repave and regrade the extreme westerly part of 14th street. Among those whose homes are on the same block as that of Mr. Leo are Justice Olmsted of the Court of Special Sessions, Assistant Postmaster Morgan and Ernest Ellert, chairman of the local school board. They refused to agree to Mr. Leo's improvement scheme even when he represented that he would be the greatest loser because the proposed change of grade would put his house below the street level and that he would waive damages.

Mr. Leo, however, persisted in petitioning the local board to regrade the street. The board refused, and yesterday Mr. Leo made the announcement that he will vacate his house and turn it into flats for negro tenants.

### FOIL THE FLOATING POOLROOM.

Chicago Police Chop Down the Wireless Pole and Cut Wires.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The floating poolroom was put out of business this afternoon by the police, who cut off the source of race information transmitted to the City of Chicago by the De Forest wireless telegraph from the top of the Railway Exchange building.

Detectives accompanied by a telegraph operator went to the Railway Exchange building shortly before 3 o'clock. The operator tapped the wires leading from the distributing office of the racing information bureau to the De Forest office and heard the returns from various racetracks.

As soon as the fact was absolutely established that the returns coming over these wires were being transmitted to the City of Chicago, in midlake, the wires were cut and the pole used by the wireless operator was cut down. The instruments were carried to the police station on a search warrant issued by Justice Gaverly.

### DIES IN DUEL TO SAVE MOTHER.

Woman Wounds Her Sister Before Receiving Fatal Wound.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—A mob of 3,000 saw a woman die in the street at the center of the city's business district this evening, after a duel with the man who had slain her mother. Before her death she had shot three times the man who was the cause of the duel.

Charles Asterson, a walking delegate for a seamen's union, had wished to marry her sister. The girl had refused him, and he went to her home to get an explanation. Before he could be answered he opened fire, shooting the girl's mother, Mrs. W. Wallace.

Mrs. Ethel Goetz, daughter of Mrs. Wallace and sister of Lulu Wallace, Asterson's sweetheart, ran to her room and secured a revolver, and then began a pistol duel on the stairs. Asterson retreating as he fired. Mrs. Goetz shot him three times, but then dropped the revolver as a bullet tore through her breast. Asterson fired another shot, wounding her brother, Oscar Goetz, and turned to flee.

Mrs. Goetz staggered from her door into the street, which by this time was jammed with a crowd of office employees on their way home from work. She made her way across the street to her husband's cigar store, falling into his arms. Goetz fainted.

The woman's body was placed on a table of hay in a feed store in a side street. Just then Asterson appeared, and the mob made a dash for him. Three detectives led, and fired two shots before Asterson surrendered. He was taken to police headquarters, half a mile away, before it was found that he was also wounded, probably fatally, having two bullets through his lungs and one just below the heart. Mrs. Wallace may die.

### TOM FOLEY QUITTING

The Saloon Business, Not Politics One Saloon Sold Yesterday.

Big Tom Foley, leader of the Second Assembly district, wants to retire from the saloon business. Yesterday he sold his saloon at the corner of James slip and South street, in which he is said to have made \$200,000, to two of his bartenders. Hereafter the saloon will be run under the firm name of Conger & Bennett. Mr. Foley's saloon at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets, which has long been the Democratic headquarters of the district, is in the market.

"I want to get out of the business, that's all," said Mr. Foley. "I've made my share, and want to retire. This doesn't mean from politics, though," said Mr. Foley cautiously.

Dewey's Sparkling Moselle and Burgundy are most delightful summer drinks.

147 E. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.

### JEWELS STOLEN FROM BROKER

COMR. HIGGINSON'S TOWN HOUSE ROBBED SOME TIME SATURDAY.

Value of Gems and Silver Taken Said to Be More Than \$25,000.—Circumstances of the Theft Described as Peculiar.—List of Jewels Sent to Pawnbrokers.

Jewelry and silverware said to be worth more than \$25,000 have been stolen from the home of Commissioner of Education James J. Higginson, who is a director of the Broad Exchange Company and a stock broker and who lives at 16 East Forty-first street. The robbery was probably committed on Saturday. The jewels were found on Saturday night, and Mrs. Higginson knows they were in their usual place on Friday.

Many of the jewels that were stolen belong to Miss Dorothy Higginson. It was Miss Dorothy and her mother who discovered the robbery. They kept their jewels in a case locked in a desk in a room on the second floor. The desk had been forced open with a screwdriver, which was found lying on the floor in another room.

There are three women servants and a colored boy employed in the house. Mrs. Higginson and her daughter spent the early part of Saturday away from home. Mrs. Higginson was at her office. When Mrs. Higginson returned the robbery was discovered.

She immediately telephoned to Mr. Higginson at his office of the loss. He called in the Pinkertons and the Headquarters police and then word of the robbery was sent to the Trenchard station.

When the loss was discovered the servants were summoned and questioned. None of them seemed to know anything that would throw any light on the robbery. The house was searched from cellar to roof without result. Then the police were called in.

The robbery was first reported to Acting Inspector O'Brien at Police Headquarters and Mr. Higginson also summoned the Pinkertons. The Pinkertons sent out a list of the missing jewelry to their agencies and to pawnbrokers all over the country.

Necklace of 81 pearls, \$2,500.  
Necklace of 50 large pearls, \$3,000.  
Ruby and diamond ring, \$3,500.  
Emerald ring, \$1,275.  
Turquoise and diamond ring, \$500.  
Sapphire and diamond ring, \$2,000.  
Two seal rings, \$500.  
Pendant of pink pearls and diamonds on silver chain, \$2,000.  
Cross with 11 large pearls, \$1,000.  
Gold watch set with diamonds, \$1,000.  
Three solitaire diamond rings, \$1,800.  
Jewelry box with 7 diamonds, \$1,000.  
Three women's watches, jeweled, \$1,500.  
Emerald and diamond pin, \$1,500.  
Sapphire, emerald, \$1,000.  
Three gold bracelets, \$1,500.  
One dozen jeweled pins, \$400.  
Besides silverware.

After investigating the robbery the two sets of detectives agreed that it looked like an "inside job." On this supposition the servants have been watched closely and questioned frequently, but none of them has thrown any light on the robbery.

No one servant was under particular suspicion until yesterday at noon, when one of the three women employed in the house said she was sick and did not want to work for Mrs. Higginson any longer.

The servant's decision to leave the house frightened Mrs. Higginson and her daughter Dorothy. They told the girl she could not go until they gave her permission.

Word was sent to the detectives working on the robbery that one of the servants had expressed a sudden desire to leave. In a very short time several detectives appeared at the house. Mrs. Higginson had succeeded in detaining her dissatisfied servant.

The detectives told the girl they would arrest her on suspicion if she did not wait until they got ready to let her go. They found her trunk already packed, made her open it and searched it without finding anything. She was then allowed to go, but will be kept under surveillance until the robbery is cleared up.

A member of the family said last night: "To the best of our knowledge the robbery occurred on Saturday. Our loss will not be as much as \$25,000, as it has been stated, but it will be quite heavy enough. How the robbery became public I can't understand. There are some peculiar features connected with it that I can't talk about. We were in hopes that the jewels would be pawned before this, but they have been pawned apparently only now. We are as much in the dark now about the thieves as we were when our loss was discovered."

### PEARY'S SHIP IN DRY DOCK.

Explorer Hopes to Sail for Cape Sabine July 10, but Says Money Is Needed.

The Peary Arctic ship, Roosevelt, went into dry dock at Tietjen & Lang's shipyard, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, preparatory to making her start for the polar regions. The ship will probably come off the dry dock this evening and will then resume taking on supplies.

Mr. Peary said yesterday that he hoped to get away on July 10, the date fixed some time ago for his departure. He said that it might be impossible unless more funds were raised. Mr. Peary would not state the exact amount needed and refused either to confirm or deny a story printed yesterday that it was as much as \$50,000.

"We are in hopes," he said, "that some generous person will come forward with an amount which will enable us to start the trip. Otherwise we may be somewhat delayed."

Mr. Peary said that the appearance of the boat might lead some to think that a lot of money had been spent upon her.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "not a dollar has been spent on frills or fittings that are unnecessary. She is just a plain, ordinary boat, built for strength, power and effectiveness. She is the greatest boat this far built for Arctic exploration."

Mr. Peary would not hazard a guess yesterday as to how long he would be away. All that he would say was that he expected to make the Pole in two months after leaving Cape Sabine, which he expects to reach in the ship. The Roosevelt is capable of making twelve knots an hour, but Mr. Peary said that he would not expect to make more than six knots.

### POPE WANTS TO LEAVE VATICAN.

Suffers From the Heat There, but Precedent Prevails.

ROME, July 3.—It is stated that the Pope is much exhausted by the heat. He all wishes more than ever to get into the country, but the same influences which have hitherto enforced the "prisoner" notion continue too strong to prevent his departure from the Vatican.

Three influences insist that precedent not be departed from.

### NOW DISCUSSING ARMISTICE.

Russia and Japan Exchange Views Through President Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—President Roosevelt to-day expressed his satisfaction with the brightening of the peace outlook in the Far East as betokened by the choice of the plenipotentiaries. But the President has by no means ceased his endeavors to bring about an armistice between the armies in the field pending the negotiations.

Exchanges between Russia and Japan are now in progress, through the President as intermediary, with a view to averting an engagement between the armies.

It is supposed here that Japan is less in favor of cessation of hostilities than Russia. But the President feels assured that a battle at this time would be a serious menace to the satisfactory conclusion of the peace negotiations. The President hopes that within a few days an armistice may be arranged.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Roosevelt's previous effort to bring about an armistice between the opposing armies in Manchuria is understood to have been renewed, although official confirmation has not been given in Washington. The State Department is without knowledge of what has taken place and is apparently not a party to the exchange.

At one of the diplomatic establishments most interested it was declared that absolutely nothing was known of any negotiations to bring about a cessation of hostilities, but at another there was a disposition not to answer questions and a general indication that something was being done to stop hostilities pending the arrangement of peace between the Russian and Japanese forces, who are to meet here this month.

### ALGER TO QUIT THE SENATE.

Ill Health the Reason Given—Successor to Be Chosen Next Year.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Senator Alger to-day announced that he will not seek reelection as one of the United States Senators from Michigan. His retirement from politics is due to the commands of his physicians, who fear that the strain of a campaign would be more than he could stand. His successor will be elected by the State Legislature in 1906. The only one who has so far announced his candidacy is William C. McMillan, son of the late Senator McMillan. The names of Arthur Hill of Saginaw, Congressman Townsend and William Alden Smith are mentioned, but the last named is expected to wait and try conclusions with Senator J. C. Burrows.

### FRENCH TERMS TO GERMANY.

Demands Recognition of Her Special Rights in Morocco.

PARIS, July 3.—According to the *Petit Parisien*, the following are the probable conditions upon which France will consent to join in the proposed international conference on Morocco. The integrity of the Moroccan empire shall be safeguarded; the sovereignty of the Sultan shall not be infringed; all existing treaties and conventions between Morocco and the Powers shall be respected; the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish conventions shall not be infringed; the possession of special rights by France shall be recognized by reason of her position on the frontier of Morocco; the settlement of all questions of an international character shall be submitted to the unanimous approval of the chancelleries of the nations concerned.

The admission of Germany to these conditions, the *Petit Parisien* says, does not appear doubtful.

### UTERMYER'S SOMETHING NEW.

To See Jerome About Not C. W. Morse or the Equitable.

Samuel Utermyer called at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and had a half hour's conference with Mr. Jerome. Mr. Utermyer refused to say what it was about. He is counsel for James H. Hyde and represented Charles W. Morse in proceedings growing out of the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle.

"I am not at liberty to say what I talked with Mr. Jerome about," he said. "I will say that it had nothing to do with the Equitable or the affairs of Mr. Morse."

"No, we didn't talk about Equitable or Mr. Morse," said Mr. Jerome. "It was something brand new."

Mr. Jerome wouldn't say what the "brand new" thing is. Neither would he say anything about his investigation of the Equitable. He has not yet received the evidence taken by Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks in his investigation of the Equitable.

### A TRANSATLANTIC TOW.

Standard Oil Company Sends Out a Wireless Talking Hauler Bound for London.

The Standard Oil steamship Col. E. L. Drake cleared the Hook yesterday afternoon with 4,000-ton steel barge No. 95 curtailing at the end of a long six-inch steel hawser, bound for London. The barge and the Drake are deeply laden with oil. It is the first effort of the Standard Oil Company to tow oil in bulk across the Atlantic. The Drake and the barge, a new and staunch five-master which may shift for herself in emergencies, are equipped with the De Forest wireless, and if the hawser parts in bad weather the ships may talk with and find each other. If the experiment is successful other barges will be towed to European ports. On her return trip the Drake and the barge will stop at Port Arthur, Texas, and load oil for New York.

### SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE.

French Chamber Passes the Bill by a Majority of 108.

PARIS, July 3.—The Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill separating Church and State. The vote stood 341 to 233.

### Aeronaut Falls 250 Feet.

KANSAS, Tex., July 3.—William Jones, an aeronaut, whose home was in Kansas, was instantly killed to-day when his parachute failed to work. He fell more than 250 feet.

### 20th Century—Is Home—Chicago.

The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York City at 9:30 P. M. due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 7:30 P. M. due New York at next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Advt.

## NO FOOD ON REBEL SHIPS

### Driven From Rumanian Port, They May In Desperate Attack Odessa.

### MUTINY SPREADS RAPIDLY.

#### At Cronstadt, Kief and Other Points There Is Open Revolt.

The Kiaz Potemkin and Torpedo Boat 247 Get No Provisions at Kustendje.

—Warning Shot Fired When Smaller Boat Tries to Force Entrance to the Harbor—Crew of the Georger Pobiedonosets Surrenders at Odessa—Sailors at Cronstadt Refuse to Go to Sea on the Cruiser Minin—Russia Extends Order to Disarmate Ships—Odessa Quieter.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

KUSTENDJE, July 3.—The firmness of the Rumanian Government in refusing to help the mutinous crew of the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky and threatening to resist any attempt on their part to land except as unarmed refugees, resulted in the end of which they informed the commandant of the port that they could not abandon the ship. They again asked for permission to buy provisions.

The commandant refused, whereupon the rebel torpedo boat tried to enter the port. Thereupon the Rumanian cruiser Elizabetha fired a blank shot at her. The torpedo boat took the hint, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon she and the Potemkin sailed without disclosing their destination.

### SATV MUTINEERS ARE STARVING.

A sailor of the name of Rahbitten, who had landed with a boatload of men from the battleship to parley with the commandant, dodged his comrades and reached the town. He was in an excited and exhausted condition.

He said that all on board the battleship were starving, having had very little to eat for three days. There were only a few tons of coal on board.

The crew were divided. Two-thirds of them wanted to land, while the others insisted on returning to bombard Odessa and get food there. The minority prevailed.

Rahbitten begged that he be not betrayed. He declared that if his comrades found him they would kill him.

### HAD SYMPATHY OF THE FLEET.

There are 700 men aboard the Potemkin. The sailors say that the other ships of the Black Sea fleet not only did not try to capture the Potemkin, but the crews openly rejoiced when the rebel ship left Odessa.

The men on board are understood to be all sailors. No uniformed men were visible. The crew of the Russian guardboat Paezanie met the delegates from the Potemkin when they were ashore and fraternized with them.

Troops were concentrated in Kustendje to-day in view of possible trouble with the mutineers.

### ODESSA FEARS ROBBERMANT.

ODESSA, July 3.—There is excitement and anxiety here concerning the "Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky. There are conflicting rumors regarding her whereabouts. There is widespread fear that she will return and bombard the city.

It is stated that a destroyer and two torpedo boats which are now here have been ordered to attack her if she is sighted off the port.

### SOME MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

The battleship Georger Pobiedonosets surrendered to the authorities to-day and the ringleaders in the mutiny were brought ashore.

The British steamship Cranley, which has been retained to embark foreign refugees in case of need, was ordered into the harbor by a Russian destroyer and searched for Russian refugees. Later she was released.

It seems that many, perhaps a majority of the crew of the Georger Pobiedonosets never had much stomach for mutiny. Her officers, when they arrived from Nicolaeff, boarded her and picked out the ringleaders and their supporters, numbering about fifty men. These were taken ashore under a strong guard. The remainder are reported to have eagerly thrown themselves on the Czar's mercy. They retook the oath of allegiance in the presence of the Military Governor.

### CITY OUTWARDLY QUIET.

Gen. Karakozoff has been appointed Governor-General of the city, which is now outwardly quiet, and the extreme military measures have been somewhat relaxed. The order forbidding assemblies of more than twenty persons on the streets has been rescinded. The artillery has been withdrawn from the Nicolai Boulevard and the machine guns removed from in front of the Governor's palace. The guard there has been reduced by half. Several military posts have been withdrawn and the cordon has been partly broken up so that people are able to use many of the streets that were closed.

This has enabled the truth or falsity to

be ascertained of many of the rumors current during the last few days. The situation unquestionably has been grave in the extreme, but some of the actual, as distinct from threatened, effects have been exaggerated. For instance, it is untrue that the central streets have been strewn with dead, and it is untrue that the Central Railway station and the courts of justice have been destroyed. In fact, both are untouched.

Gov. Karakozoff has summoned the editors of the newspapers and lectured them severely for fomenting trouble by printing sensational reports. He said that if in the future they printed anything against the army or Government their papers would be instantly suppressed. He forbade the slightest further reference to disorders. The newspapers will not be allowed even to mention strikes.

### RUSSIA SEES ARREST OF MUTINEERS.

VIENNA, July 3.—The Russian Government has addressed a note to Rumania and Turkey, requesting them to arrest and hold for extradition the mutineers of the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky.

It calls attention to possible international complications should the mutineers remain unlocated or receive assistance.

LONDON, July 3.—A despatch from Sebastopol, relating the story of the mutiny on the flagship Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky, says that Capt. Golikoff, commander of the vessel, and his officers, save five who are mostly engineers, were killed on June 28 on the voyage to Odessa.

It is stated that 300 workmen from the Sermovo Works were aboard the battleship during the disorders at Odessa. The Potemkin obtained supplies from the Russian cruiser Otkhodsk.

The Captain of the transport Vecha was made prisoner by a ruse. The Kiaz Potemkin signaled him to come aboard. He was seized and bound and sent ashore. The Vecha's crew declared with the mutineers, as did also the crew of a torpedo boat.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Count Ignatieff has left St. Petersburg for Odessa. He has been invested with extraordinary powers.

LONDON, July 4.—The Braila correspondent of the *Chronicle* says that the Rumanian cruiser Elizabetha and torpedo boats followed the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky until she passed the Rumanian coast.

The battleship is commanded by a committee of twenty men elected by the crew. Engineer Cakdenn, chief of the committee. It is believed that thirst will compel the mutineers to land in Russia.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the torpedo boat destroyer Smeshilov has volunteered to hunt the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchsky and sink her. It is not known whether this plan has been adopted.

### RUSSIA'S GREAT DANGER.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, in a despatch timed 10 P. M., says the Imperial Government may be congratulated that it succeeded in weathering the storm; the potentialities of which it is doubtful if it ever faintly realized.

Had the whole squadron joined the mutiny, it would have been absolutely the master of the Black Sea, and every town and village on the Russian littoral, with the exception of Sebastopol, would have been at its mercy.

It seems probable, however, that the object of the revolt, had it been effectual, would have been the raiding and black-mailing of the coast towns, but the kindling of a general insurrection in the Caucasus and southern Russia, and there seems little doubt that this object would have been achieved, especially in the Caucasus.

A staff officer assured the correspondent that had the squadron which arrived on Friday revolted he would not have trusted the allegiance of the 45,000 troops in the city for twenty-four hours. It was, in fact, this feeling among a large part of the troops which dictated Admiral Kruger's hurried departure.

On Friday a report was being spread among the soldiers that every battleship was revolting. This terrified the military and civil authorities alike, and they besought the Admiral to take his squadron away. Throughout Friday and Saturday the city was on the brink of an appalling calamity. It is fortunate that only a very few people really understood the gravity of the situation.

The perils of various kinds have not all gone by any means. On Sunday night forty-seven persons were killed by the military in the Moldavanka and Pressyp districts. Three different stores of bombs were discovered on Monday.

Disorganization reigns in many ways. The telegraph service is utterly disorganized. The British Consul has released the ships that he held as places of refuge for possible British refugees. This is proof that things have become somewhat quieter.

Moreover, ten British steamers are due to arrive here in a few hours, and they will be available in case of need.

### MUTINY SPREADS TO CRONSTADT.

Sailors Refuse to Handle Cruiser Minin—Reservists Rioting.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
CRONSTADT, July 3.—The crew of the Russian cruiser Minin, an old iron ship, refused to go to sea to-day. The ringleaders in the mutiny were arrested.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the disaffection of the sailors at Cronstadt is now demonstrated beyond a doubt. One cruiser that refused to accompany the training squadron to sea has been disarmed and is moored in the roadstead. The correspondent asserts that discontent is general among naval officers.

Their dissatisfaction has been growing for many years, ever since the introduction

of the system by which promotion is possible for only a favored few, who manage to secure almost continuous service afloat. As the Baltic and Black Sea fleets are only in commission three months yearly it is almost impossible for an officer without friends in high quarters to rise in his profession. The result is there are so few